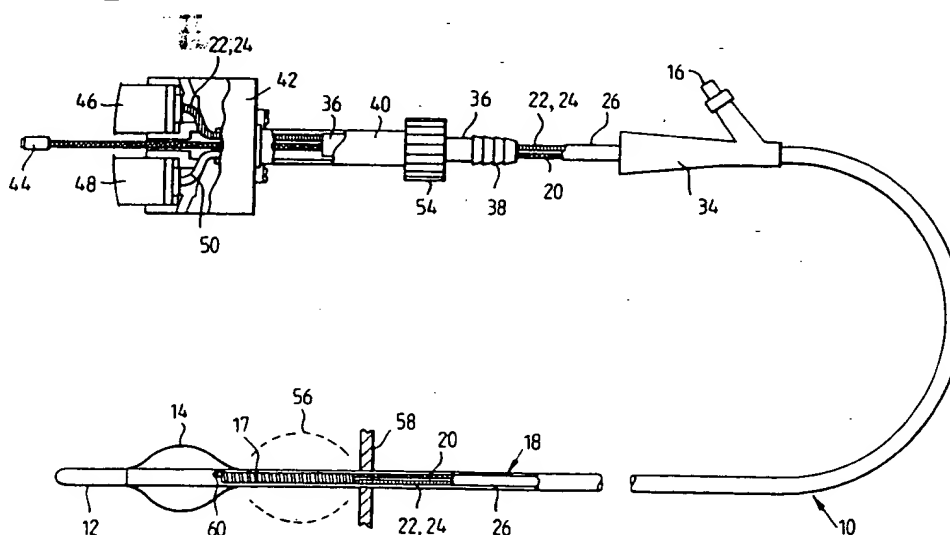


WO 094002204 A1
FEB 1994INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁵ : A61N 5/02	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 94/02204 (43) International Publication Date: 3 February 1994 (03.02.94)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB93/01439 (22) International Filing Date: 9 July 1993 (09.07.93) (30) Priority data: 9215042.4 15 July 1992 (15.07.92) GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): MICRO-WAVE ENGINEERING DESIGNS LIMITED [GB/GB]; Riverway, Newport, Isle-of-Wight PO30 5YL (GB). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only) : THOMPSON, Alan [GB/GB]; Kamm Geilo, Puckpool Hill, Ryde PO33 1PJ (GB). GRIST, Arron [GB/GB]; 86 Arthur Street, Ryde PO33 3BU (GB). (74) Agent: MOIR, Michael, Christopher; Mathys & Squire, 10 Fleet Street, London EC4Y 1AY (GB).		(81) Designated States: AU, CA, JP, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published. <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>

(54) Title: MICROWAVE TREATMENT APPARATUS**(57) Abstract**

Apparatus for microwave thermal treatment comprising a probe, a microwave antenna support structure for locating the antenna within the probe near a distal end thereof, the support structure comprising means engaging the probe at a proximal end thereof and adjustment means for effecting controlled relative movement between the engaging means and the support structure whereby to adjust the longitudinal position of the antenna relative to the probe. The support structure further comprises a duct which together with the interior of a disposable catheter forming the probe provides a means of circulating coolant through the catheter externally of the structure.

Microwave Treatment Apparatus

This invention relates to microwave treatment apparatus, particularly a catheter and to a reusable applicator assembly for use with a disposable catheter.

The use of microwave heating is known for the treatment of both benign and malignant conditions. In particular disorders of the prostate may be treated by means of a microwave applicator contained in or carried upon a transurethral catheter - see for example European patent specifications numbers 0 246176, 0 459535 and 0 462302.

However current transurethral and other small-diameter microwave catheters suffer from a number of disadvantages, amongst which are that they are not re-usable without sterilisation, and that it is difficult to position the microwave applicator at the optimum location for most effective and safest treatment. The latter problem is particularly significant with transurethral microwave catheters; incorrect location of the applicator may result in injury to the lower urethral sphincter which could render the patient incontinent.

The present invention in its several aspects has amongst its objects the provision of a microwave applicator in a catheter or a reusable assembly therefor which avoids one or both of these prior-art disadvantages.

In one aspect the invention provides an assembly for insertion in a probe to form a microwave thermal treatment device, comprising a microwave antenna and support structure for locating the antenna within the probe near a distal end thereof, the support structure comprising means for engaging a proximal end of the probe and adjustment means for effecting controlled relative movement between the engaging means and the support structure whereby to adjust the longitudinal position of the antenna within the probe.

In another aspect the invention provides apparatus for microwave thermal treatment comprising a probe, a microwave antenna support structure for locating the antenna within the probe near a distal end thereof, the support structure comprising means engaging the probe at a

- 3 -

assembly of Figure 1;

Figure 3 and 4 are sections through Figure 2 on lines 3-3 and 4-4 respectively;

Figure 5 is a side elevation of the assembly of Figure 2, and

Figure 6 is an enlarged view of part of the assembly of Figure 1. Referring to Figure 1, the apparatus comprises a probe, specifically a transurethral catheter 10 having a blind distal end 12 (ie having no drainage holes) and a balloon 14, inflatable in a conventional manner via an inflation duct from an inflator connector 16.

A microwave applicator comprises a transmitting antenna 17 formed of helically wound copper tape, dimensioned as is known in the art to operate at an allocated medical microwave frequency (eg 434 MHz or 904/915 MHz or other appropriate frequency).

Referring also to Figures 2 to 6 the antenna 17 is carried on a support structure 18 consisting of a microwave coaxial conductor 20 and two ptfe tubes 22,24 arranged in a triangular configuration (Figure 4) and encased within a heat-shrink sleeve 26.

The sleeve 26 extends to the antenna 17 as shown in Figure 4; it is shown partially removed in Figure 1 only for reasons of clarity. At the antenna the outer casing of the conductor 20 is removed and the inner screened lead 28 is connected to the adjacent end of the antenna. The screen lead 30 is sleeved in a piece of ptfe tube 31 and together with the pipes 22,24 are encased in a further short piece of heat shrink sleeve 32 on which the copper tape forming the antenna 17 is wound.

The support structure 18 extends back down the catheter to its proximal end 34 and through a tube 36. The bore of the tube 36 is significantly larger than the diameter of the structure 20, so that a flow of coolant (eg deionized water) can also pass through the bore as hereafter described. The tube 36 has a conical ridged plug 38 which can be inserted in the correspondingly-shaped proximal end 34 of the catheter 10 to form a liquid-tight seal.

The tube 36 in itself telescopically received in a tubular portion 40 of a manifold 42 within which the heat-shrink sleeve 26 terminates; (the sleeve is again shown foreshortened in Figure 1 for clarity). The microwave conductor 20 is taken out through the manifold 42 to a

- 5 -

by any suitable technique eg ultrasonic imaging, and any necessary adjustment to its position is made by loosening the clamping nut 54 and sliding the manifold 42 and the support structure 18 relative to the tube 36 which is fixed in the proximal end of the catheter 10. When the position of the antenna is correct, the clamping nut is tightened. The necessary water connections 46,48 and the thermocouple connection are completed. The antenna 17 is connected via connector 44 to a source of microwave power (not shown) of appropriate authorised medical frequency suited to the dimensions of the antenna.

Alternatively the catheter may first be introduced into the urethra and the position of the prostate and lower sphincter found relative to the end of the catheter by any suitable means eg ultrasound or by a fibre-optic probe introduced into the catheter. The correct length of insertion of the structure 18 and antenna 17 can then be determined, and the telescopic tubes 36,40 adjusted accordingly. A graduated scale may be provided on the tube 36 for this purpose. The antenna is then introduced into the catheter and the plug 38 secured in the proximal end 34 thereof.

During microwave therapy, cooling water is passed along the tubes 22,24 and returns down the interior of the catheter to the outlet 48. If desired the distal ends of the tubes 22,24 may be bent as shown at 60 (Figures 1 and 6) so as to impart increased turbulence to the water issuing from them, improving heat transfer from the walls of the catheter and thereby from the tissue in contact therewith. The tubes 22,24 extend at least to the end of the antenna, and preferably slightly beyond towards the end of the catheter.

Upon completion of treatment the catheter is withdrawn from the patient and discarded, the applicator assembly being retained for re-use.

It will be appreciated that the tubes 22,24 may be replaced by a single tube or by several tubes. However two tubes have the advantage of producing a conveniently-shaped structure 18 with the conductor 20, of approximately triangular section, as can be seen from Figure 4.

Although described in the context of a transurethral catheter it will be understood that the invention is applicable also in other catheters or probes for insertion into the body.

- 7 -

6. An assembly as claimed in any of Claims 3 to 5, wherein the said duct extends at least to the tip of the antenna.
7. An assembly as claimed in any of Claims 3 to 6 comprising a ridged plug for engaging the proximal end of the catheter to form a liquid-tight seal therewith.
8. An assembly as claimed in any of Claims 3 to 7 comprising means for adjusting the longitudinal position of the antenna within the catheter.
9. An assembly or apparatus as claimed in Claim 1, 2 or 8, wherein the adjustment means comprises a member within which the support structure is longitudinally movable, and means for locking the support structure relative to said member.
10. An assembly as claimed in Claims 7 and 9, wherein the member within which the support structure is longitudinally movable is a sleeve which comprises the said ridged plug.
11. An assembly or apparatus as claimed in any of Claims 1, 2, 8, 9 or 10, comprising means for indicating the relative positions of the engaging means and the support structure.
12. An apparatus or assembly substantially as herein described with reference to and as shown in the accompanying drawings.
13. Microwave thermal treatment equipment comprising apparatus or an assembly as claimed in any preceding claim, a source of microwave frequency electric power and means for operatively connecting said source to the apparatus or assembly.

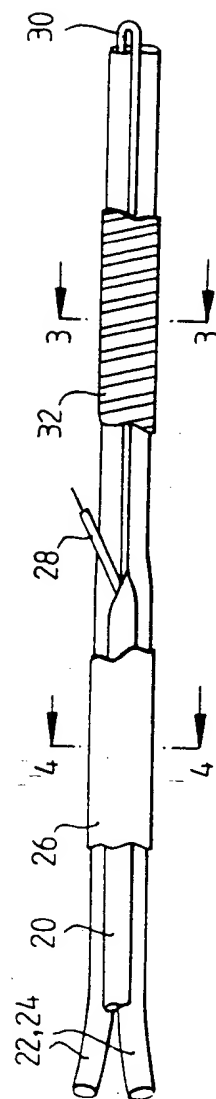
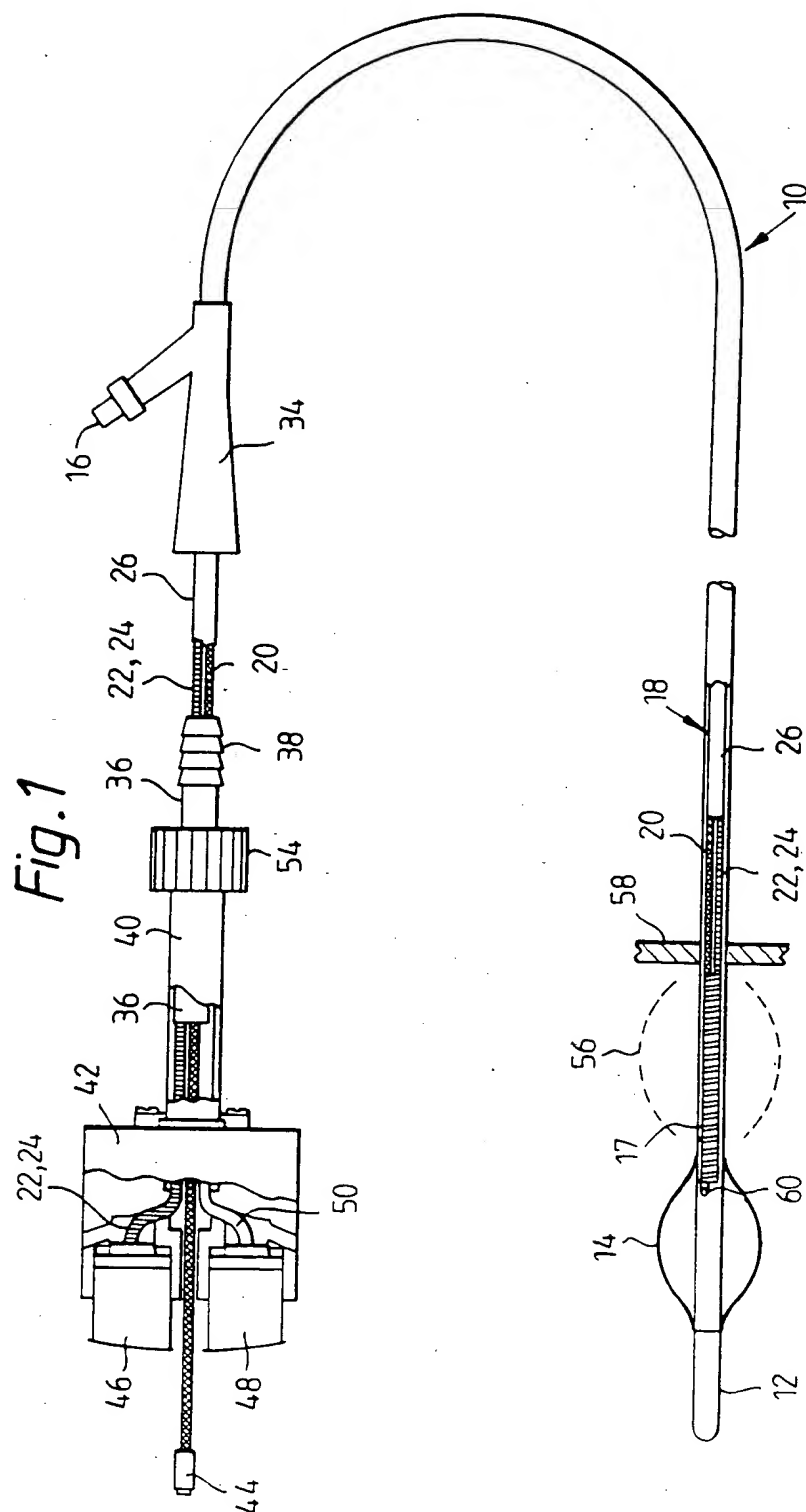


Fig. 3

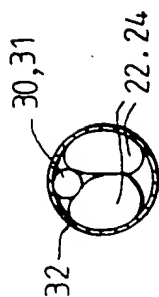


Fig. 4

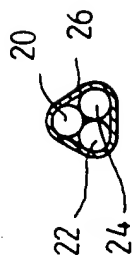


Fig. 5

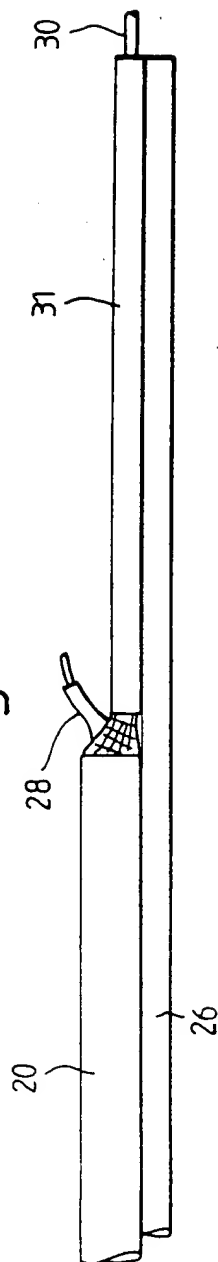
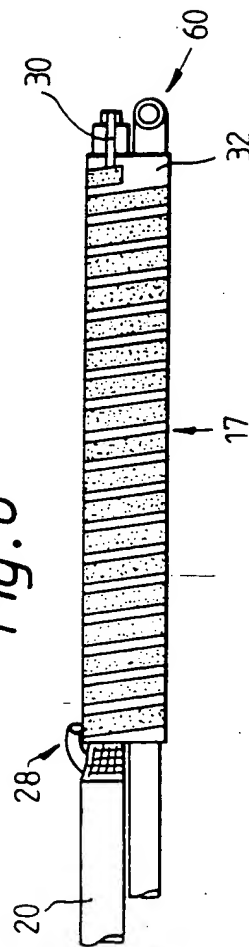


Fig. 6



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/GB 93/01439A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 5 A61N5/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 5 A61N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP,A,0 248 758 (BIODAN MEDICAL SYSTEMS LTD.) 9 December 1987 see the whole document ---	1
X	EP,A,0 372 100 (MICROTHERMIA TECHNOLOGY INC.) 13 June 1990	1, 12, 13
Y	see column 9, line 40 - column 10, line 20; figures 4, 5 ---	9-11
Y	US,A,4 795 434 (D.KUJAWSKI) 3 January 1989 see the whole document ---	9-11
A	EP,A,0 368 161 (OMRON TATEISI ELECTRONICS CO.) 16 May 1990 see the whole document --- -/--	1-3, 8-11

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- * "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- * "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- * "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- * "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- * "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

* "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

* "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

* "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

* "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

19 November 1993

Date of mailing of the international search report

01.12.93

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

HUNT, B

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No.

PCT/GB 93/01439

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP-A-0248758	09-12-87	DE-A- 3772265 JP-A- 63029665 US-A- 4823812	26-09-91 08-02-88 25-04-89
EP-A-0372100	13-06-90	US-A- 4800899	31-01-89
US-A-4795434	03-01-89	CA-A- 1295527 EP-A- 0307162 JP-A- 1104250	11-02-92 15-03-89 21-04-89
EP-A-0368161	16-05-90	JP-A- 2126863 US-A- 5056531	15-05-90 15-10-91
WO-A-9210932	09-07-92	NONE	

THIS PAGE RI ANK (USPTO)